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THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The New York papers of Monday contain the HIBERNIA. The dates are to the 4th instant, being nearly a month later than previous accounts. We make the following compend:

There is no political intelligence of interest. Ireland and Irish affairs continue to be the chief topics of interest, and Famine yet stalks unchecked through the land. France is experiencing a severe financial crisis, as well as suffering

Complaints are made in the papers that so much less grain is sent from the United States to French than to English ports. Large orders it is said have come out by the steamer. Very large shipments of grain for England and France have

both made at Constantinople.

The Prussian Monarch had at last fulfilled a promise made a quarter or a century ago, and given his subjects a con-

"BERLIN, FEBRUARY 20 .- Prussia has at length received comething in the shape of the long-promised constitution. The King has issued letters patent, enacting that the provincial States of the kingdom shall be united into a general diet as often as it shall be necessary to raise loans or to increas existing taxes. Thus the King accords to the diet some control over the public money. The concession is not, perhaps, very great—certainly nothing like what was expected—but, dered as the first step towards liberty, its importance can-

The English corn market had fluctuated during the month but the quotations at the sailing of the steamer were in advance of those of the 3d ultimo. Cotton had declined about

The state of the revenue of Great Britain was in the highest degree satisfactory. The excess of the income over the expenditure of the country, for the year ending the 5th of January last, was no less than £2,846,000. The surplus of the financial year ending the 5th of April will be considerably more, as the revenue of the current quarter for the first six weeks already exhibit an increase upon the corresponding period of last year of £500,000-consisting of customs £245,000, excise £106,000, and the balance of various mis

The income of the next year is estimated at £52,515,000, and the expenditure, including £422,000 for additional interest, is estimated at £52,178,077, leaving an expected sur-

"In making the above statement the Chancellor of the Exchequer omitted all sums granted for the relief of Ireland Two millions of pounds sterling had already been advanced, and he did not think that he should be safe in reckoning the expenditure at much less than £1,000,000 a month up to the time of the next harvest. The numbers requiring relief night still increase. He therefore could not calculate the sum required at less than £8,000,000, which, with the £2,000,000 already advanced, made the whoie sum to be advanced, either as grant or loan, at not less than £10,000,000. No taxation, no increase of the income or property taxe could provide the money within the year, and he was therefore compelled to

The London Times of the 25th ultimo devotes an article to the Mexican war, of which the accounts, it says, are exceedingly confused. The ease with which towns are taken, provinces annexed, &c. is cited as astounding, and the Times

"A sixteen-gun sloop impounds a province; a regiment of volunteers annexes a quarter of a continent; and towns are taken by fifty men and garrisoned by five-and-twenty, in the midst of a numerous and exasperated population. The armies of the West and of the Centre, of Conquest and of Occupation, are all represented by detachments which would hardly, if concentrated, make up one effective division."

The various schemes suggested for closing the war are then rehearsed and ridiculed. The article closes thus :

is the object for which this much-desired peace is sought. If the provinces and ports, the people and property, the taxes and customs of a nation can be seized and distributed ad libitum already, it is hard to conceive what further advantages are to be gained by the most amicable negotiations. What does President Polk want to buy with two millions of dollars, when he can get so much for nothing ' Philip of Macedon' receipt for taking a fort was sensible enough; but who ever drove an ass laden with silver into an unprotected town The Mexicans have clearly the vantage-ground of their foe Defeat and invasion may easily be put up with when they Santa Anna is flattered with compliments and beset with soli citations, and has the daily refusal of half a dozen overture: of the eternal amity of his enemies. He can hardly do better than strengthen himself by additional defeats and fresh re-pulses, and leave his adversaries to complete their humiliation and embarrassments by a protracted career of glory."

The Times of the 24th discusses the finances of England Ten years ago the national debt was £788,398,570; at the close of 1846 it had been reduced to £782,918,984. The failure of a root has now required its increase by £8,000,000, and all the ground gained before has thus been lost. All Ireland is cast upon the bounty of the State. The prospect of a surplus in the Treasury, after meeting the expenses of the Government, is very slight. In conclusion, the Times says

"The present year has been confidently looked forward to by many as the expected epoch of a similar fiscal emancipa tion. Public opinion had already flarked out the boon. But opinion had already marked out the poon. But With Ireland converted into one vast pauper colony, with pauper landlords, pauper farmers, pauper per sants, all hanging on the Treasury, there can be thought of remission. The workingmen of England mus bear with their taxes. It stands to reason that they must. How else can they feed all Ireland, which they know they

The Irish poor are emigrating in great numbers, chiefly to the United States. All the ready ports are crowded; but, the Chronicle says, "unfortunately they are those whose loss will be severely felt, as they possess pecuniary means and are not destitute." Freight for steerage passengers has risen to four guineas. Landlords are aiding their peasantry to emi-

"Mr. R. S. Guinness, of Dublin, has issued an address his poorer tenantry in the county of Wexford, offering £3 to each person in a family, provided the whole go together, and also £1 for each individual, the latter sum to be paid on arrival in New York, Quebec, or any other American port that may be fixed upo

The Journal des Debats states that a good understanding has been restored between M. Guizot and the English Minis ter, Lord Normanby, the latter making the first advances and the Austrian Minister acting as mediator. Lord Normanby had been received with great cordiality by the King, Louis Philippe. Count Walewski has been appointed French Min-

ister to the Plate Republic, and was to sail in a few days. "The financial position of France is said to be most err barrassing. The Paris correspondent of a morning paper puts down the deficiency at nearly thirty-nine millions of pounds sterling, and adds that the Department of Finance is unable the demands upon it. The Budget Committee, it to answer the demands upon it. The Budget Committee, I is added, has been ordered to make appearances square a much as possible; but even their version will show a deficien

cy of 400,000,000 francs, or sixteen millions sterling. "France, like Germany, is menaced with extensive emi-grations to America. In Alsace the inhabitants of whole villages are preparing to take their departure in the spring. Their determination to do so has been taken in consequence of the excessive dearness of food, which is higher in Alsace

than in any other part of the kingdom. "The Government has received news from Tahita up to the 12th November. Several engagements have taken place between the French and the natives, and the Governor, M. Bruat, had no hope of disarming the latter until after the arrival of fresh troops from France."

Further outbreaks have occurred in Spain. The Carlists have already appeared in great force. The French Govern-

ment has sent a large military force to the frontiers. Projects had been introduced into the Chambers at Madrid for raising Two Dollars a year; or ONE Dollar for the first regular session of each Congress; and Fifty Cents for the final session of each Congress; and the same for each Extra Sestion—payable in all eases in advance.

"THE HAUUE, FEBRUARY 26 .- A periodical published here, under the patronage of the Government, and especially devoted to Asiatic matters, praises in the highest terms the moderation and prudence of the American Commodore Biddle details of the foreign news brought to Boston on treated so disrespectfully (the Japanese Government positively Saturday evening by the Liverpool steam-packet refusing to receive him or the President's letter) that he might have been excused had he tried the efficacy of a cannon ball and gunpowder. But had he done so, it is said, that he would have retarded for years the opening of Japan to his country's nmerce, whereas his moderation has given the Japanese the highest opinion of the nation he represented, and has favorased them towards it. Similar praise is bestowed up on the French admiral. The article is written by a gentle man who has long resided in Japan as doctor to the Dutch factory. It appears that the King of Holland has strongly recommended the Emperor of Japan to throw open his country to Europeans, so as not to run the risk of being bombard ed into civilization like the Chinese."

News from India and China has been received. The treaty with the Sikhs has been ratified. The Scinde force is to be educed by about seven thousand men; the frontier force has been strengthened, and affairs generally are peaceful and quiet. The cholers has visited Madras, but was on the decline.

The Pope is making new concessions to the Jews, and the ultan in Turkey is doing the same towards the Christians. Prince Albert has been elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He was strongly opposed, in favor of

The case of Miss Burdett Coutts, or rather of Richard Dunn, indicted for forgery, in having filed an affidavit in the Court of Bankruptcy, alleging falsely that he had authority to draw upon her for money, has been tried and resulted in his conviction. He was sentenced to eighteen months' impri-

A commercial convention has been concluded with the King and Chiefs of Cape Mount, on the west coast of Africa,

THE SCARCITY IN EUROPE. The price of bread in Paris has again been raised 4d. on the

The King of Naples has forbidden the exportation of wheat, as he had previously that of maize.

The Prussian Government is making large purchases of rye from Russia, in order to reduce the price of corn.

Wheat of the first quality is now selling in Lisbon for 12 shillings sterling a bushel.

The Spanish papers state that large quantities of maize have been shipped from Vigo, and other Gallician ports, for

The Malta journals, brought by the Levant mail, express alarm at the small quantity of corn in the island, which does not exceed twenty days' supply.

Every small farmer in Limerick county, who can muster

220, or even £10, is about emigrating to America in the en

IRELAND.

The affairs of Ireland still continue to absorb attention The proposition of Lord GEORGE BENTINCE, for expending sixteen millions on railways in that country, was rejected by a large majority, and the accompanying discussion-for the House was two or three nights in full but discordant chorus on the subject-showed that the evils attending the proposed remedy would far outnumber the benefits,

Mr. O'Connell, it is said, is dying. The state of his health prevents his removal to Ireland. His confessor, Dr. Miley, left Dublin, by express, to attend him in London, where he now remains. His complaint is stated to be water on the chest and dropsy in the legs-fatal symptoms ever at

"DUBLIN, FEBRUARY 27. "The government organ and another paper here have ob-erved within the past few days that the accounts in reference to the famine received from the country were more favorable than they had been for some time accustomed to receive, and the improvement was duly placed to the credit of government Now, we regret we cannot verify these opinions for they are nothing more. True, there are fewer deaths by actual starvation in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and the other large towns, but the returns sent up to the castle, and the statements received this day by the Central Relief Committee, creased since the beginning of the month.

"While the large towns are better off, the sufferings of the eople in the interior are more intense than ever. Hundreds are dying every day of slow starvation, of dysentery, and fever, the consequences of insufficient nourishment; and all the accounts from the districts remote from great markets concur in anticipating a worse state of things. The supplies of corn in the haggards of the farmers are rapidly disappearing; not, as some think, it is transferred to the ground as seed, but ther used by their families as food, or sold to distant dealers. This is the substance of almost every communication written from the southern and western counties, from parts of Done gal and Antrim, from Longford, Meath, and Leitrim. The

We extract the following reports of the condition of the por from letters and papers in different parts of Ireland COUNTY OF CORK .- Dr. S. Sweetman, Dispensary Phys

ian at Schull and Ballydehob, in a letter to the Cork Constiation, dated "Schull, February 22," says : "This parish i at this moment a charnel house; our mortality is fearful, averaging daily from forty to forty-five at least. I could not ast, west, north, south-point to a poor man's house where here is not a fever, dysentery, or death. Our grave yards "To give you an idea of our state, for it is not all known-nor can words convey what a change choolmaster here that this time twelve months he had one undred and forty school children; this day he has not one. end, for want of sufficient food and raiment.

COUNTY OF MARO,-The Rev. S. Stock, Rector of Kilmmon-Erris, in a letter to the Tyrawley Herald, says : "I m persuaded I am within bounds when I say that 1,000 persons have already perished in Erris alone.'

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY .- Cahir, Feb. 25 .- The physician ing his patients. The number of poor dying of dysentery and bad food is truly dreadful throughout the whole country, although every human aid is extended.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH. - Enniskillen, Feb. 25. - Every ay the news from the rural districts is assuming a more apearfully manifesting themselves, and we have the highest auhority for asserting that the interments far exceed any thing f the kind witnessed in the county within the recollection of

nd Ballimscourty fifty-four persons have perished from lack

The Clare Journal says: "Numbers around us are dying The Clare Journal says: "Numbers around us are dying of hunger. Yes, we repeat the words again, the people are dying in every corner of the land from absolute want of food."

Belfast, Feb. 25.—Owing to the large supply of Indian and of the war. Shall the campaign be conducted with an end of the war. Shall the city of Mexico, or confined so far

Carlow, Feb. 27 .- We feel great satisfaction in stating that all apprehensions as to a sufficient supply of Indian meal for this and the adjoining counties may be considered at an end, as an immense supply of this article of food has been imported by Messrs. Clarke and C., as well as by Messrs. Samuel Haughton and Son. In consequence of this seasonable arrival, the price of Indian meal fell £2 per ton on Mon-

t meal, &c. continue to have a downward tendency.

RYE MEAL PROM RUSSIA .- The Dublin Mercantile Adertiser says : "Large orders, both on Government and mernants' account, have been executed in the Russian ports of the Baltic, and now only wait the breaking up of the ice for he vessels to come to England. The quantities bought are

DUBLIN, Feb. 28 .- As the judges of assize advance eir circuits, especially in the south and west, they seem ruck with awe at the terrible condition of the country. Mr. Sergeant Stock, who opened the commission for the county of Limerick, on Friday, in addressing the grand jury, said : "No doubt the times are fearful and alarming in the extreme. Every fact that transpires, and all the judges who have gone Further outbreaks have occurred in Spain. The Carlists on the circuits, prove that in all the experience of past history the present famine and dearth have been of the most calamitous description that could fall upon a nation.'

CORRESPONDENCE RETWEEN GEN. TAYLOR AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT

On the 1st of February the House of Representa-

tives passed a resolution calling on the President for copies of "all the correspondence with General ment in relation to transportation for General Tay-

The President answered this call on the 27th of February, and the papers thus communicated are

merely to note the order of them, preserving their essential parts, and give at large such as appear to be of value, either for the information they contain or for future reference.

The Message from the President, accompanying the Docunents, merely says that it has not been thought necessary to withhold any of this correspondence on the ground that its publication would be "detrimental to the public service," beause he is satisfied that the operations to which it allude are now so far advanced, and that the enemy has already received so much information from other sources in relation to the intended movements of our army, as to render this precaution unnecessary.

The following is the essential portion of the note from the Secretary of War, covering the correspondence :

"The documents are numerous, and an attempt has bee made so to arrange them as to bring together letters relating to the same subjects; but it has been found impracticable to carry this out to the fullest extent. In regard to the corresdence with General Taylor, from one to two months usu ally intervened between the letters written by and to him, and the receipt of the answers; and within that period several other letters, upon different subjects, were sent and received. Had a strictly chronological order of the correspondence been observed in the arrangement, many different subjects would have been introduced between the letters and the replies to An attempt has been made to bring together the letters and the replies, and it has been done to a considerable ex-

and to military movements. Those which relate to transpor-tation have also been brought together as far as practicable. ormal, such, for instance, as enclosed returns, proceedings of ourts-martial, &c., have not been copied; but the dates are riven, and their contents briefly stated in the accompanying

The first letter is from the President to General Taylor dated May 30, 1846, announcing to the General his brevet promotion to the Major Generalship, and complimenting him and his army on their gallant conduct in the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.

The first letter from General Taylor is dated May 20, 1846 t Matamoros, mentioning that he had called on the Goverors of Louisiana and Texas for eight regiments, (5,000 men, and requested General Gaines to assist in organizing thi force; that General Gaines had called for many more volunteers than he (Gen. Taylor) deemed necessary, &c.; also asking for 1,000 tents, to be sent immediately to Brasos Santiago.

On the 21st of May General Taylor wrote again, soliciting urther instructions. He says \$

on the extent to which the Rio Grande is navigable for steam boats, and I fear that my expectations in this particular wil not be realized. Though at times navigable as high as Ca margo or even Mier, it is doubtful whether a boat can now be pushed higher than Reynosa. Indeed, the Neva, which is in the river and accompanied the expedition under General mith, has not yet reached this place, though hourly expected. Could we establish and keep up by water a depot at Camargo operations might be carried on in the valley of the San Jun vard Monterey, the first city of importance in that direction A direct movement from this point to Monterey would require wast transportation, chiefly by pack mules, and would morecountry between this and Monterey, by whatever route, can-

not support an army. "I shall lose no time in ascertaining the practicability of the river for steamboats, and shall occupy Reynosa and such other points as a boat may be able to reach.

On the 8th of June the War Secretary wrote to Gen. Taylor at length. We make the following extracts:

"In my letter of the 28th ultimo you were left to you win discretion and judgment as to the measures to be pur ed before the end of the unfavorable season shall be pa and it is not now intended to control that discretion. mmand, and what can be best accomplished with that force "It is presumed you will hold both banks of the Rio Grande to a considerable distance from its mouth, and secure the uninterrupted use of that river for the transportation of supplies. I hope you will be able to take and hold in posses

on all places on it as high up as Laredo.

"It is proper that I should advise you that a considerable rce, which will be also under your command, will soon asemble at San Antonio de Bexar. of this force is Chihuahua, if it should be determined that such an expedition would have a favorable operation in the conduct of the war; but it might be at once used to take and ecure the several places on the Rio Grande. Though we have no despatch from you since those giving an account the battles on the 8th and 9th of May, we have such information as induces the belief that you are in possession of Ma-tamoros, and that you are not now threatened with any con-siderable Mexican force. It is desirable that you should find yourself in sufficient strength to capture and hold Monterey with your present force. You are apprized that large reinforcements are preparing to join you. Besides the regular your command, and which will be speedily augmented, you will soon have nearly twenty thousand voluneers, (including those to rendezvous at San Antonio de Bexar,) who are to serve for one year. Your determination as enced by the consideration of the additional force which will

"Much apprehension is felt as to what is called the unhealthy season. All agree that it is sickly on the coast, and it is the general opinion that it is healthy in the interior. Your positions should have a particular reference to this conideration. All the towns on the Rio Grande above Matamo ros are represented to be healthy, and Monterey, in the intetowns until the fall campaign shall open.

"The President is desirous of receiving and hopes soon to e favored with your views and suggestions in relation to the fall campaign. His determination is to have the war proseas regards the forces under your immediate command to the Northern provinces of Mexico? Your views on this point s have an important influence upon the det nation of the Government here. Should our army penetrate far into the interior of Mexico, how are supplies to be of Can they be, to any considerable extent, drawn from the enemy's country, or must they be obtained from the United transportation ' These are very important questions, and the plan and objects of the campaign; and it is desired that you

"Again: it is important to know your opinion of the decription of troops best adapted to operations in the interior of Mexico; what proportion should be infantry, artillery, and cavalry, &c. A peace must be conquered in the shortest space of time practicable. Your views of the manner of doing it are requested. It is not doubted that you will push your advantages to the utmost extent it can be done with the

On the 12th of June General Scott wrote to General Taylor as follows :

"Recruits to fill up the ranks of the regular compar which are with you, or ordered to join you, to (say) about seventy men each, shall be sent forward as fast as practical ble, so as to give you, we hope, in a short time, a total force of about 23,070 men.

but before, and as soon as you shall deem it safe in respect to long impede our march. but before, and as soon as you shall deem it sate in respect to the country, your supplies and means of transportations in the interior of Mexico," I am scarcely prepared at rations in the interior of Mexico, will be very this time to give a definite reply. The facility or difficulty of siderable distance into the interior of Mexico, will be very this time to give a definite reply. with your accustomed energy, you take up lines of march beyour difference obtaining forage must necessarily control to some extent the
great, the Department will consider whether the main invaamount of cavalry employed. At the Estate of the Conde de sion should not ultimately take place from some other point on

tablishment of posts in your rear, well guarded, according to ly if filled up to the complement of guns, be quite sufficient the main army should invade Mexico at some other point than the reports of Brigadier Generals their distances from each other, and the reports of Brigadier Generals their distances from each other, and the dangers of ready perations in this quarter. We may have occasion the dangers of ready perations in the operations of their brigades in the attack on Monterey.

The President answered this call on the 27th of

> possession, or put by stipulation into possession, of such commanding positions as will ensure good both on the part of the enemy. Being satisfied on this point, you may conclude an armistice for a limited time, and refer the proposition to treat of peace to the Government here. In such a case, it should be stipulated that, pending the armistice, the authorities of the enemy's country shall twentsh your army with all necessary supplies, according and as near as practicable to our regulations, for what you have agree to pass the proper receipts, leaving the payment or the settlement, on account of such supplies, to the definitive treaty of peace between the bellige-

> "An expedition, set on foot against the province of New Mexico, and probably North California, under Colonel Kearny, is considered, on account of the distance of his theatre of operations from yours, as independent of your general com-mand; unless, indeed, events should bring him, unexpectedly, down the Rio Grande, or south within your sphere. In such event, you may extend your orders to him, directly or through

"Of the troops ordered upon San Antonio, it is intended by the President, is intimated in the copy of instructions (here with) to Brigadier General Wool, that a large portion should under his immediate command, be directed by you, under the proper general instructions, against the city of Chihuahua and other important points you may indicate, within the province of that name, in order to capture and to hold the same, sub-ject to a definitive fleaty of peace."

Next follow the instructions to General Wool, and a brief note from Gen. Scott to Gen. Taylor, directing certain things to be done if overtures for peace are made by the Mexicans. The next three letters are of sufficient importance to be given entire, as follows

General Taylor to the Secretary of War. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, MATAMOROS, JULY 2, 1846

Sin: In reply to the communications of the Secretary of War, dated May 28th, and June 8th, and to that of the the following views in regard to the operations against Mexico from this quarter. I will remark that my constant efforts to procure information in relation to the nature of the country, amount of supplies, &c., have not been as satisfactory as could wish, the various accounts often differing even in imcould wish, the various accounts often differing even in im-portant particulars. Either from the ignorance or interested difficult to obtain any upon which we can implicitly rely.

In calling upon the States of Louisiana and Texas for suxiliary force of about 5,000 men, it was my expectation with that force to be able to clear the course of the Rio Grande as high as Laredo, and to occupy or control the country to the foot of the mountains, capturing and holding Monterey, if circumstances permitted. With the proper river transportation this could have been easily done, a depot would now have been established at Camargo, and our operations pushed up the valley of the San Juan. The difficulties and embarrass ments that I have experienced for want of such transportation have already been sufficiently made known. These difficulties have been increased by the great excess of volunteers the have been sent out—say 3,000 men beyond my original call.

I nevertheless propose, upon the arrival of the stages which to operate towards the mountains. My reasons for retively as possible. The twelve-months' volunteers can, in the

meantime, form camps at healthy points in my rear; and, ction, await the season for more extensive operations. The above dispositions can be made in the river is then in a good navigable state. For operating with a heavy force—say 6,000 men from this point—towards Mon-terey and Saltillo, through which passes the only artillery route across the mountains, it is indispensable to employ the river as a channel of supply, and the valley of the San Juan, on one of the heads of which Monterey is situated, as a line of operations. The direct land route from this point to Monterev is much longer than the line from Camargo: in we weather impassable for artillery or heavy wegons, and in dry scantily supplied with water. Assuming, then, Camargo as the depot, and the valley of the San Juan as the line of operations, the question arises, what amount of supplies can be obtained, and how can a column be subsisted on this route iderable supply of breadstuffs short of Monterey, or per haps Saltiilo, seventy-five miles further south. Beef in abun dance, it is believed, may be procured, and on this, with per haps occasional issues of mutton, we must mainly depend for the meat part of the ration. From Camargo to Saltillo we must expect to depend upon our depot for bread; and I an of opinion, from all I can learn of the resources of the country in pack mules and means of transportation generally, that a column exceeding 6,000 men cannot be maintained in breach alone as far as Saltillo. Saltillo itself is at no great distance from two or three fertile grain-growing districts, but how far

the production in those districts may exceed the supply I can not with any certainty determine. The above calculations, in regard to subsistence, are made on the suppositions that we shall find the people of the country, if not friends, at least passive and willing to part with their produce to the best advantages. I believe we shall find such to be their temper on this side of the mountains; whether this neutrality or indifference extends beyond, may well be question. Should they prove hostile, destroy their crops, and drive away their stock, it will be an extremely difficult matter

Supposing a column of the above strength-say 6,000 -able to maintain itself at Saltillo, it will become a ques tion, depending for its solution upon the elements above indicated, how far that force may be increased, or what amount of the twelve-months' volunteers may be safely and profitably thrown forward from the rear, with a view to future ope From Camargo to the city of Mexico is a line little if any short of 1,000 miles in length. The resources of the country are, to say the best, not superabundant; and, over long spaces of the route, are known to be deficient. Although the enabled to place a considerable part of your troops in these as we advance south, approaches both seas, yet the topography of the country, and the consequent character of the comcations, forbids the taking up a new line of supply, either from Tampico or the Pacific coast. Except in the case (dee improbable) of entire acquiescence, if not support, on the part northern previnces—an undertaking of comparative facility and

assurance of success. With the view of cutting off the northern provinces, the projected expedition from San Antonio to Chihuahua may be of great importance. From the best information, however, which I now possess, I would suggest mounted troops alone for that expedition. I am satisfied that the route from that States? If the latter, what are the facilities and difficulties of point to Chihuahua is not practicable for artillery or wagons, and infantry would rather embarrass the movement of a mounted expedition. Mountain howitzers, to be packed with their sume, as it is understood Yucatan has done, a neutral atticarriages on mules, might be advantageously employed on that service, and indeed with the column designed to penetrate to co. In such of the departments or States as may take this Saltillo. There may be great difficulty in supplying any considerable force between San Antonio and Chihuahua, although

> It will be perceived that my remarks on the line of operations from the Rio Grande, southward, have been confin the question of subsistence, which is certainly the most important one to be considered. There are military obstacles on the route, particularly in the space between Monterey and Saltillo, where the defile of "La Rinconada" is represented to be of great strength. This point, and perhaps fortified, may give us some trouble; but if they can be turned

appear in the printed correspondence.

"Without waiting for the arrival of that amount of force, by light troops, and such I believe to be the case, they will not which you may communicate to the Department, as well as

TAYLOR since the commencement of hostilities with Mexico," not heretofore published; also, the correspondence of the Quartermaster General's Department of the capital of Mexico will, of course, be pondence of the Quartermaster General's Department of the capital of Mexico will, of course, be one of those lines, and, if successful in your advances, the establishment of cavalry employed. At the Estate of the Conde design amount of c of that mark, will of course depend upon the events of the try. We shall have two perhaps three regiments of horse munitions, could be transported, leaving a sufficient force bewar. Should continued success attend your operations, you from Texas under my original call. They are now organizing hind to hold and occupy the Rio Grande and all the towns and now in the course of publication in the Union.

We do not propose to publish the whole of these papers, (which, without being completed, already occupy some twenty columns of the Union,) but the strength of the unique twenty columns of the Union,) but the strength of the strength of the unique twenty columns of the Union,) but the strength of the strength of the unique twenty columns of the Union, but the strength of the strength of the unique twenty columns of the Union, but the strength of the strength

The former place, I am induced to believe, could have been invested by land and sea and all communication cut off, must easily taken a month since, and could be so even now; but soon fall. From Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico there is a the yellow fever would not have permitted us to hold it, and fine road, upon which the diligences or stage coaches run at this season of the year. Should we advance as far as San not more than one third of that from the Rio Grande to the Luis Potosi, which has a communication (though not for city of Mexico. Upon these important points, in addition to Luis Potosi, which has a communication (though not for city of Mexico. Upon these important points, in addition to wheels) with Tampico, the possession of the latter place would those mentioned in my letter of the 8th of June, your opinion

I am awaiting with utmost impatience the arrival of steamboats suited to the navigation of this river, to establish a depo not wrecked in the recent severe gales, they may be hourly

I have the honor to be, respectfully, general, your obedien ervant, Z. TAYLOR, Brevet Major General U. S. A., commanding.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington.

Secretary of War to General Taylor. WAR DEPARTMENT,

Six: The proclamation which you were directed to sprea among the Mexican people will have put you in possesssion of the views of the Government in relation to the mode of car-rying on the war, and also in relation to the manner of treating the inhabitants. The war is only carried on to obtain justice; and the sooner that can be obtained, and with the least expenditure of blood and money, the better. One of the vils of war is the interruption of diplomatic communication between the respective authorities, and the consequent igno nce under which each party may lie in relation to the views of the other. The natural substitute of these interrupted di plomatic communications is the military intercourse which the usages of war allow between contending armies in the ield, and in which commanding generals can do much towards reopening negotiations, and smoothing the way to a re

turn of peace. The President has seen with much satisfaction the civility and kindness with which you have treated your prisone and all the inhabitants with whom you have come in contact He wishes that course of conduct continued, and all opportu ities taken to conciliate the inhabitants, and let them se that peace is within their reach the moment their rulers wi consent to do us justice. The inhabitants should be encouaged to remain in their towns and villages, and these senti ments be carefully made known to them. The same thing may be said to officers made prisoners, or who may visit you headquarters according to the wish of the President that such visits be encouraged, and als that you take occasions to send officers to the headquarters of enemy for the military purposes, real or ostensible, which are of ordinary occurrence between armies, and in which opportunity may be taken to speak of the war itself as only car ried on to obtain justice, and that we had much rather procure that by negotiation than by fighting. Of course, authority to speak for your Government will be disavowed, but a knowledge of its wishes will be averred, and a readiness will be expressed to communicate to your Government the wishes of the Mexican Government to negotiate for honorable peace whenever such shall be their wish, and with the assurance that such overtures will be met in a corresponding spirit by your Government. A discreet officer, who understands Spa nish, and who can be employed in the intercourse so usus between armies, can be your confidential agent on such occasions, and can mask his real, under his ostensible, object of

You will also readily comprehend that, in a country so divi led into races, classes, and parties as Mexico is, and with so many local divisions among departments, and personal diviions among individuals, there must be great room for opera ng on the minds and feelings of large portions of the inha pitants, and inducing them to wish success to an invasion which has no desire to injure their country, and which, is overthrowing their oppressors, may benefit themselves. ween the Spaniards, who monopolize the wealth and power of the country, and the mixed Indian race who bear its burdens, there must be jealousy and animosity. The same feel-ings must exist between the lower and the higher orders of enues, while the former have poverty and labor. In fact the rates were the chief authors of the revolution which sepa ated Mexico from Spain, and their relative condition to the periors is not much benefited by it.

Between the political parties into which the country is di ided there must be some more liberal and more friendly than others. The same may be said of rival chief olitical and military; and even among the departments there local antipathies and dissensions. In all this field of di ion-in all these elements of social, political, personal, nd local discord-there must be openings to reach the inte ests, passions, or principles of some of the parties, and there to conciliate their good will, and make them co-operator with us in bringing about an honorable and a speedy peace The management of these delicate movements is confiour discretion, but they are not to paralyze the military arm r in any degree to arrest or retard your military movements.

These must proceed vigorously. Policy and force are to be ombined; and the fruits of the former will be prized as It is seen from the Mexican papers that great attempts a

made to prejudice and exasperate the minds of the people gainst us. The war is represented, on their part, as one o national existence;" as if it was our wish to destroy the Mexican nation! It is represented as a war of "rapine and plunder"—as if we intended to rob and oppress the people! t is represented as a war of "impiety;" as if we were going o rob churches and pull down altars! The conduct of yourself, your officers, and men, has shown to all Mexican citizens that you have met, and as far as you have gone, the injustice and absurdity of all such imputations; but they are still sysematically propagated through the country, and must fine believers in a country where ignorance is so great, and the means of disseminating truth so small. The counter action of these injurious imputations will be your particular dutyfirst, by a continuation of your just and honorable conductowards the people, their property and religion, and kindnes to prisoners; and, next, by making it a point in your interriews with the commanders of the army of the enemy to speak of these unjust imputations for the purpose of correcting them It is the President's wish, not only to bring the war to a speedy conclusion, but so to conduct it as to leave no lasting animosities behind, to prejudice the future friendship and commerce of the two countries, nor to permit injurious reports to go forth to excite the ill-will of the other Republics of Spanish origin against us.

Availing yourself of divisions which you may find existing

among the Mexican people, to which allusion has been made, it will be your policy to encourage the separate department , and especially those which you may invade and oc declare their independence of the Central Governor States, and especially those which you cupy, to ment of Mexico, and either to become our allies, or to as tude in the existing war between the United States and Mexicourse, you will give the inhabitants assurances of the protec tion of your army until the return of peace, so far as may be the line is not very long, probably not exceeding 300 miles.
I hope to procure better information than any I now possess in peace is made, they may decide for themselves their own form of government. In such departments as may be conquered, or assume a neutral attitude, you may, at your discretion, ob-serve the same course of conduct as that prescribed in the inof June, 1846. A copy of the instructions to Gen. Kearny [810.] is herewith transmitted to you.

No reply has yet been received to the inquiries contained

[\* This communication from the Secretary of War does not a successful campaign through it, much reliance where it shall be made to appear, by the oath of the creditor, spear in the printed correspondence.]

I have given my views on most of the points connected with the operations from this frontier, purposely abstaining from any reference to movements against Tampico or Vera Cruz.

The former p acc, I am induced to believe could be expectation to the country of the guns of the fortress of San Juan d'Ulua. The and views are desired at the earliest period your duties will permit you to give them. In the mean time, the Department confidently relies on you to press forward your operations vigat Camargo, and throw the troops gradually forward to that point. The rainy season has commenced, and the river is now portant points within your reach on the Rio Grande and in in the best possible condition for navigation. Several small the interior. It is presumed that Monterey, Chihuahua, and boats were to leave New Orleans about the 20th of June. If other places in your direction will be taken and held. If in your power to give the information, the Department desires to be informed of the distance from Chihuahua to Guaymas on the Gulf of California. Whether there be a road over which ordnance and baggage wagons could be taken, and whether it be practicable for an army to march from the former to the latter place, and what time would probably be required for mounted men, and what time for infantry or artillery to do so? This information is desired before the Department can be preared to decide upon the propriety of sending forward such an

Your answer to this communication you will please to address directly to the President of the United States. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient ervant, W. L. MARCY.

Major Gen. Z. TATLOR, Comd'g, &c.

General Taylor to the President.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
MATAMOROS, AUGUST 1, 1846.
Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the nfidential communication of the Secretary of War, dated July 9th, and to present the following remarks in relation to the several points embraced in it. Agreeably to the injunction of the Secretary, this communication is addressed directly to the President of the United States.

btaining information with regard to his movements, &c., I ear that no very satisfactory results will be obtained in the way proposed. The Mexican generals and other officers have exhibited, since the commencement of hostilities, a determi-nation to hold with us as little intercourse as possible. A most rigid non-intercourse has been observed throughout; and, since the 17th of June, no communication whatever has passed be-tween the headquarters of the two armies. I shall not fail to improve such occasions when they present themselves, in the manner pointed out by the Secretary. Since crossing the Rio Grande, it has been my constant aim to conciliate the people of the country, and I have the satisfaction of believing that much has been done towards that object not only here, but at Reynosa, Camargo, and other towns higher up the river. The only obstacle I encounter in carrying out this desirable policy arises from the employment of volunteer troops. Some excesses have been committed by them upon the peop and their property, and more, I fear, are to be apprehended With every exertion, it is impossible effectually to control these troops, unaccustomed as they are to the discipline of camps, and losing, in bodies, the restraining sense of indivivils, it is hoped, will diminish.

2d. In regard to availing ourselves of internal divisions and liscords among the Mexicans, it is hardly time yet to say how far this may be relied upon as an element of success. good reason to believe that the country lying between the Rio Grande and Sierra Madre is disposed to throw off the yoke of the central Government, and will perhaps do so as soon as it finds a strong American force between it and the capital. I hall do all in my power to encourage this movement, of which I received indications from many quarters, and shall comply fully with the instructions of the Secretary on that point.

3d. As to the military operations best calculated to secure an early and honorable peace, my report of July 2 will have out the Department in possession of my views touching operations in this quarter, and I have now little to add to that report. Whether a large force can be subsisted beyond Monte-rey, must be determined by actual experiment, and will de-pend much upon the disposition of the inhabitants towards us. If a column (say 10,000 men) can be sustained in provisions at Saltillo, it may advance thence upon San Luis Potosi and, I doubt not, would speedily bring proposals for peace. If, on the other hand, a column cannot be sustained beyond Mon terey, it will be for the Government to determine, from considrations of state, whether a simple occupation of the frontie departments, (including Chihuahua and New Mexico,) or in ddition to such occupation an expedition against the capital by way of Vera Cruz] be most expedient. I cannot give a sitive opinion as to the practicability of an expedition against Vera Cruz, or the amount of force that would probably be rejuired for it. The Department of War must be much better nformed than I am on that point. From the impracticable character of the routes from Tampico, particularly that leading to Mexico, I should judge an expedition against the capital om that point to be out of the question. The simultan embarcation of a large body of troops at Brasos Santiago, a roposed in the Secretary's communication, would be atte with great difficulty, if we may judge from the delay and danger which accompany the unloading of single transports, ow-ing to the almost perpetual roughness of the bar, and boisterous character of the anchorage. It may also well be ques ion more than those now here can receive in season for such an expedition, can prudently be allowed to form the bulk of an army destined for so delicate an operation as a descent upor a foreign coast, where it can have no proper base of operation

I have already had occasion to represent to the Department greater than I can possibly employ, at any rate in the first in peded my forward movement, by engrossing all the resources of the Quartermaster's Department to land them and transport 

structed until its services were required in the field. These embarrassments, however, are now mostly overcome he regular force is nearly all at Camargo; and all the as rangements are made to throw forward the volunteers to the same point. The President may be assured that no one in ments more than I do the inevitable difficulties and delays that have attended our operations here, and that no exertion of mine has been or will be wanting to press forward the cam-paign with all possible vigor. But I deem it indispensable to take such amount of force and observe such precautions as

not to leave success a matter of doubt. In answer to the inquiry relative to the route from Chibua hua to Guaymas, I have the honor to submit a memorandum derived from \_\_\_\_\_, an American gentleman residing in this place, who has lived in Chihuahua, and travelled over the The distances on the mule route are probably overrated, as it is a direct route across the mountains. road, by the city of Arispe, is the only one practicable for

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, Z. TAYLOR,

Maj Gen. U. S. Army, com To his Excellency the Hon JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States, Washington

[The "memorandum" referred to gives the distances from point to point, by the wagon route and the mule route-the aggregate by the former being 795 miles, and by the latter [CONTINUED ON THE FOURTH PAGE.]

A bill passed the House of Representatives of Louisiana on in my letter addressed to you on the 8th of June last. From the 11th instant, which had previously passed the Senate, proyour superior opportunities of acquiring correct information of viding that no arrest shall hereafter be made in that State at the country to be invaded, and the facilities or difficulties of the suit of a resident or non resident creditor except in cases